

WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL REVENUES UTTERLY INSUFFICIENT.

DEFICIENCY OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE... REVENUES DEFICIENT BECAUSE REDUCED FOR RELATIONSHIP PURPOSES—RESULTS OF RESTRICTING TEA AND COFFEE TARIFF—CONSEQUENCE OF INCREASING THE WHISKY TAX—VIEWS OF MR. BECK OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The question before the Ways and Means Committee as to how the increased revenues necessary to meet the expenses of the Government are to be obtained is a most difficult one, and although the present dilemma must have been foreseen as long ago as before the Presidential election by some of the better-informed of the majority in Congress, it does not seem to be any nearer a solution than it was a year ago.

The Treasury is already in a state of insolvency, and unless a greater income is secured its obligations must go to protest within a year. The tax on tea and coffee was removed, the ten per cent horizontal reduction made, and other duties cut down, which it was supposed would have a great effect on the approaching election, and now it is found that these sources of revenue are required, and a handsome sum in addition. It is now proposed to return these taxes, but the objection is made that such a course will increase the cost of tea and coffee and other articles embraced in the list, and this will make the proposition unpopular with the people.

REOPENING OF THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM. A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THIS CASE—MCGARRAHAN, BEATEN IN CONGRESS AND BY CALIFORNIA COURTS, NOW PROPOSES TO RENEW THE CAMPAIGN IN WASHINGTON—MCGARRAHAN HIMSELF THE AUTHOR OF THE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Butler revived the old McGarrahan claim in the House to-day, after it had been kept out of Congress for nearly two years. To explain the character of this claim or give a history of it would require more time and space than can now be given to it.

DISTRICT RING—SPECULATORS DISAPPOINTED. THE INTEREST ON THE 3.65 BONDS TO BE PAID IN CURRENCY—WHERE THE SCHEME FAILED BY WHICH THEY WERE TO BE PAID IN COIN—INFLUENCE EXERTED BY THE RING SPECULATORS TO CARRY THIS MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The District Ring, or rather that part of it which has been speculating in 3.65 bonds, believing that Congress would make the principal and interest of them payable in gold, instead of the legal-tender notes in which it was understood they would be paid when they were issued, is crestfallen to-day.

PROTEST AGAINST THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL. NEW-YORK MERCHANTS URGE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD WITHHOLD HIS SIGNATURE—UNEQUAL EFFECTS OF THE BILL—INJURY TO IMPORTERS—DIMINUTION OF THE REVENUES—CERTAIN CHEAP GOODS KEPT OUT OF MARKET BY THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A protest of New-York merchants against the signature of the Little Tariff bill was received by the President to-day. The signers set forth the present features of the Little Tariff bill as such that they hope to induce the President to veto it.

It has been claimed that the recent tariff decisions have increased the revenue. This would have been true had those decisions not interfered with the importations. This experience therefore becomes useful in determining the fact that increase of duties will certainly reduce the revenues, and which the new tariff bill distinctly provides for upon articles which have been hitherto largely imported, and which have increased in consequence of the decisions of the Treasury

and the additional fact that Mr. Shepherd and his associates are still retained by the President, and apparently expect yet to be restored to power here, cause honest Senators and Representatives to hesitate before they vote any money for District purposes. The greatest enemies of this District to-day are the men who are most influential in local affairs.

THE HOUSE CAUCUS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

SOME SOUTHERN MEMBERS DETERMINED TO CARRY IT THROUGH—THE SCHOOL AND CEMETERY CLAUSES MOST OBNOXIOUS—THE BILL TO BE MADE THE PIONEER OF A SERIES OF MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A caucus of Republican members, lasting until 11 o'clock, was held in the hall of the House to-night. The subjects under discussion related wholly to Southern affairs, the Civil Rights bill being the one most prominent. It was not so largely attended as the last caucus, but is spoken of as perfectly harmonious. Speeches were made by eight or ten members. The attendance from the South was not large, and those most conspicuous in the last caucus were notably absent, among them Mr. Carpenter of South Carolina. The Civil Rights bill was discussed in its various aspects. The school and cemetery clauses, wherein it is proposed to exclude colored people from the white schools, but to provide equal separate accommodations for them were debated, and also the rights of colored people on railroads, steamboats, and in churches. Various forms were suggested, but it was finally decided to recommend the Judiciary Committee to report a bill from the Committee in the same form as it passed the Senate, being the original bill of Charles Sumner. On this reasonable debate it is to be allowed, when the previous question will be called, and if the Democrats are disposed to filibuster, the Republicans are determined to sit it out. One member said, "We must stay here until the last minute of the last hour of the last day of the session, without food or raiment, rather than not to pass the bill."

THE ONE TERM DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE. DEBATE ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT FOR ONE TERM SIX YEARS—THE ARGUMENTS MUCH THE SAME AS THOSE PREVIOUSLY ADVANCED IN THE NEWSPAPERS AND IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Committee on the Judiciary had the floor in the House to-day, and reported several measures which brought the members to their feet, and caused just enough excitement to give a zest to the proceedings. One of these was the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to make the term of the President and Vice-President six years instead of four, and to make any person who has once held the office of President for ever after ineligible. The previous question was called, and at first it seemed as though a vote would be forced on the resolution without a word of debate.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE AFFAIRS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The bill prepared in the Committee on Banking and Currency, to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Bank by providing for one Commissioner instead of three to wind up the affairs of the late trustees and managers if it shall appear that there has been dishonesty or mismanagement, was reported to the House to-day during the morning hour, and went over until the next morning hour as unfinished business. The feature of the brief debate which took place to-day was a short speech by Randall in defense of Robert Purvis of Philadelphia, a colored man and one of the present Commissioners of the bank, whom the passage of this bill would, to say the least, mildly censure.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS IN CONTEMPT CASES. In the Supreme Court of the District yesterday the cases of Joseph B. Stewart against James G. Blaine, and Joseph B. Stewart against N. G. Ordway came up, when a stipulation was filed, amounting to the replication of the plaintiff, and the motions of both parties' cases were submitted to the court without further argument, with the suggestion on the part of the plaintiff that the demurrers be sustained, with a view of getting the whole question before the Supreme Court of the United States as speedily as possible, which was assented to by the Attorney-General on the part of the defendants Blaine and Ordway.

RAILROADS SEEKING GOVERNMENT AID. The best judges of business in the House do not believe that the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill can possibly get before the House this session except as a Senate amendment to some House bill. The defeat of the caucus rule yesterday by the votes of the best Republicans in the House probable insured also the defeat of this job. The lobby interested in the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is now urging upon the Judiciary Committee of the House a bill allowing that Company to go to the Court of Claims. One bill for the relief of this Company has already been reported, but was sent to the Committee, but this much is known, that they have agreed to report a bill for the protection of witnesses hereafter.

ARRESTING WITNESSES IN WASHINGTON. Judge Hoar's Committee on Privileges, to inquire whether the rights of the House had been infringed by the arrest of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE while a witness before a Committee of the House, held another meeting to-day. Judge Durant of counsel for Mr. Reid was present during the sitting, and asked the Committee to direct the arrest of the editor. This question has not yet been decided by the Committee, but this much is known, that they have agreed to report a bill for the protection of witnesses hereafter.

SENATORIAL TRIUMPHS. ANDREW JOHNSON ELECTED IN TENNESSEE. SCENES OF WILD EXCITEMENT IN THE CAPITAL—THE FRIENDS OF JOHNSON DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN THE CONTEST UNTIL VICTORIOUS—STEADY GAINS DURING THREE BALLOTS—PREZY OF JOY AS THE RESULT IS ANNOUNCED.

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The roll of the Senate was then proceeded with, the first name upon which was Lieut-Gov. Van Zandt, who stated his preference for Gov. Howard, his grief at the withdrawal of Mr. Dixon's name, and closed by saying that, considering the election of rebel generals to Congress, it became incumbent upon him as a member of the great Republican party to cast his vote for Rhode Island's former soldier, Ambrose E. Burnside. And thus the 28th ballot was taken with sundry speeches in favor of Gen. Burnside:

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Resolved, That the Democratic House of Assembly send greeting to the State of Tennessee in its election of an able and incorruptible representative in the National Council, and rejoice that the Senator last elected by the State of New-Jersey will have so noble a colleague in the Senate of the United States.

SOME debate ensued on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem.) said that he would vote for the resolution, although he was not a great admirer of Andrew Johnson since he banished Mrs. Surratt. The 41 Democrats voted for the resolution, and the Republicans voted against it. There seems to be a general good feeling with the Democrats over Mr. Johnson's election. They say he was no gift President, and they prefer that he will make things warm for Grant's Administration.

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NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Never in the history of Tennessee politics, since the Rebellion, has Nashville seen such excitement as to-day. People of all classes and conditions are wild with excitement, and are shouting themselves hoarse over the result of the Senatorial contest. A desperate effort was made in caucus by some candidate who could secure the entire anti-Johnson vote; but after a prolonged session the caucus adjourned without accomplishing its object, while Johnson's friends evinced a determination to remain firm and continue the struggle until Spring if necessary, rather than see their candidate beaten. The interest had absorbed the whole community, even drawing many to the city from the surrounding country. The excitement was at fever heat, and all felt a premonition that there would be a break to-day. Never were greater exertions made to have a full attendance. One member absent at Memphis was brought here on a special train, while another was brought nearly 50 miles from a country point in a buggy. These extraordinary efforts were made by Johnson's partisans; and the roll-call showed that one absentee in both branches.

The first ballot of the day and the 5th round in the fight was called and breathless excitement. Its result showed a gain of two for the Greenback statesman, and his partisans made the Capitol ring with their cheers and applause. Then came the 5th ballot; three more votes were to be gained by the Johnson men, and the hotly contested struggle would be won. The names were called, and apparently a result similar to the previous ballot would be reached. The proceedings were intensely monotonous. All ears were strained listening, and hoping for a change. The name of Hodges was called, and he swung into the Johnson phalanx. The crowd in the galleries could contain themselves no longer; they rose to their feet as one man; shouted, yelled, cheered, and swung their hats for several minutes in the ecstasy of their delight. The Speaker's gavel was seen to play vigorously, but its sound was lost in the roar of the delighted multitude. This demonstration was answered by hisses from the Stephens party, but the Johnson men were too happy to do anything except answer with a derisive laugh. As the roll-call proceeded, four other changes followed rapidly, assuring Johnson's election. Again a wild tumult of applause burst forth and continued for several minutes, followed by the most extravagant manifestations of joy among the Johnson men. Business was suspended and the grave body of legislators were treated to an unparliamentary exhibition of wild men swinging their hats, dancing, yelling, and screaming in the galleries like a body of ferocious Indians. At the end of the roll-call the Speaker was compelled to sit quietly until the noisy audience subsided; then, when the official announcement was made, the crowd gave a final burst of applause and broke for the street. Away they sped for the Maxwell House, where the hero of the hour was stopping. One man, who had untripped all others in the race, was utterly unable to say a word when he reached the door. At his heels was another who had saved wind enough to tell the story, and he plunged headlong into Johnson's arms, and the two embraced with a rugged firmness only equalled by a pair of bears. The remainder of the party soon filled the room, the halls, and in fact flooded the neighborhood, and a shower of congratulations was poured upon the head of the successful candidate. This evening a large number of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country have been received by Mr. Johnson, and the city is wild with excitement. The outdoor demonstration to-night was one of the largest ever seen in Nashville, and certainly the most enthusiastic.

GOV. BROWN REFUSES TO HAVE HIS NAME AGAIN PRESENTED—THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The Convention met at noon. Gov. Brown refused to have his name again presented before the Convention. Governor A. Henry, Wm. H. Stephens, and D. M. Key were placed in nomination. The 4th ballot resulted as follows:

Johnson..... 42 Key..... 4  
Henry..... 13 Brown..... 11  
Stephens..... 24 Necessary to a choice 50

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE—MR. JOHNSON DECLARES HIS ADHERENCE TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, AND THAT HE HAS MADE NO CONCESSIONS TO THE REPUBLICANS.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 26.—The enthusiasm and excitement over the election of the Hon. Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate is beyond description. To-night he made a 30 minutes' speech to upward of 10,000 people in the public square, announcing his adherence to Democratic principles, and that he would not be swayed by the clamor of the streets and in the hotels this afternoon, that Mr. Johnson had made concessions to the Republican members of the Legislature for their votes, but he denies, most emphatically, having made concessions in any form or entering into any understanding with the other candidates or opposition, and says that he was elected upon the broad platform of the Constitution and the administration of the laws as enunciated by the National Democracy.

COMMENTS IN WASHINGTON ON THE RESULT—EXTREME GRATIFICATION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The telegram received at the Capitol from Nashville, this afternoon announcing the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate, occasioned much joy among Democrats, while some of the Republicans said they were satisfied, in view of the fact that he had defeated the ex-Confederate who contested the honor. The election is the subject of comment everywhere, and not a few predict that he will be a lively member of the Senate, annoying to his political opponents. Mr. Johnson is the only ex-President ever elected to the Senate and, besides, he is the only ex-President now living.

ELECTION OF GEN. BURNSIDE. WITHDRAWAL OF NATHAN F. DIXON AND THE ELECTION OF AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE ON THE TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT—SPEECH OF THE SENATOR ELECT—SERENADE IN THE EVENING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—The long disputed question of the Rhode Island Senatorship was decided to-day with almost the suddenness which characterized the recent contest in Massachusetts. It was generally believed last evening that a final ballot would be reached this week, but it was not until the hour preceding the meeting of the Assembly this a. m. that it was believed that to-day would decide the matter. On the meeting in Grand Committee at noon the 28th ballot was called for, when the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon stated that before the roll was called he would say a word or two in relation to the election of United States Senator. He said that it was a duty the Assembly owed to the State and the nation to elect a United States Senator at this session of the General Assembly; that the members had been voting from the 1st of May with no final result. The State of Rhode Island, he said, has never been Republican in character, and it was a duty that the Republicans owed to the Re-

publican party of the nation, which had met with some reverse during the last year, and he might be in the way of an election. If he was, it was a duty he owed himself and the Republican party to withdraw his name from the canvass.

The roll of the Senate was then proceeded with, the first name upon which was Lieut-Gov. Van Zandt, who stated his preference for Gov. Howard, his grief at the withdrawal of Mr. Dixon's name, and closed by saying that, considering the election of rebel generals to Congress, it became incumbent upon him as a member of the great Republican party to cast his vote for Rhode Island's former soldier, Ambrose E. Burnside. And thus the 28th ballot was taken with sundry speeches in favor of Gen. Burnside:

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

FIRE OPENED UPON A BRITISH VESSEL BY THE INSURGENTS—A BATTLE AT PERALTA MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

BARCELONA, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875. The Carlists have fired on a British vessel, loaded with telegraph cable, off the Bayona coast. MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875. The Carlists have left the province of Biscaya and Guipuzcoa, and moved into Navarre, taking with them all their material of war. The Army of the North has assumed the offensive against the Carlists. Gen. Primo de Rivera has been appointed to the command of the Second Corps of the Army of the North. Six hundred Carlists have submitted in the Province of Castellon de la Plana within the present month. Fugitives from Estella assert that Don Carlos has shot several officers for treason. Dispatches from Peralta say a great battle is momentarily expected.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

WITHDRAWAL BY BOTH COUNTRIES OF THE TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875. The Governments of Turkey and Montenegro have withdrawn the forces which they had collected on the border of their respective countries in anticipation of hostilities. MEASURE AGAINST IMPORTING AMERICAN POTATOES INTO BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875. The Government has submitted a bill in the Lower Chamber prohibiting the importation of potatoes from the United States and other countries as a measure of precaution against the introduction of the Colorado beetle and spread of the potato disease. The Chamber voted in favor of its early consideration.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

PROSPECTS OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS BY THE INSURGENTS WHO CROSSED THE TROCHA.

A Havana letter dated Jan. 25 says that the Cubans are very anxious about the success of the insurgents who crossed the Trocha, but it is doubtful if they will succeed in entering the sugar district this side of Sierra. Matters are so uncertain, however, that it is possible small bands may run through and burn plantations. HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The newspapers of the city pronounce certain unfavorable rumors about operations in the interior untrue, and report that the troops in the Ciego-Villas district have been heavily reinforced. Confidence is expressed that not only will the insurgents find it difficult to enter the interior, but that their march will be checked by the arrival of the troops of the Government, which brings upon them the hatred of the inhabitants of the island and the contempt of civilized people.

FOREIGN NOTES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Count Henry von Arnim has arrived at Nice. LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is officially denied that Mr. Layard is to be recalled from Madrid or that Lord Dufferin intends to resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Globe says the Government has adopted a system of employing torpedoes for the defense of the harbors of Bermuda and also the port of Halifax. LONDON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Hawkins has declined the seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas made vacant by the resignation of Sir H. S. Keating, and it is probable that the appointment will be tendered to Henry Cotton.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 26.—Yesterday at Caranquet, Gloucester County, about 100 Frenchmen with guns and sticks assembled to attack the residence of the Hon. Robert Young, a member of the New-Brunswick Government, who is obnoxious to them on account of his action in referring to the Government as a set of swindlers. The mob, after consultation, retreated, leaving the punishment which their savage conduct merited, and which brings upon them the hatred of the inhabitants of the island and the contempt of civilized people.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF EX-GOV. WELLS—HIS REASONS FOR THROWING OUT THE VOTE OF RAPIDES PARISH—THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE—HIS VARIOUS FETTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Ex-Gov. Wells was before the Congressional Committee to-day, and testified as to the action of the Returning Board, and submitted the Returning Board's report to the Legislature, about 70 foolscap pages, as his statement. He explained his not appearing before the Sub-Committee when he was subpoenaed, saying he received no notice whatever about the Committee being here, except through the newspapers and did not think they would leave so soon. He intended going to Washington to testify, but heard another Committee was coming, so he did not go. Wells testified as follows: "I was sworn in as Rapides Parish was thrown out on my evidence; we had no other Parish were thrown out on my evidence; I filed these statements and mentioned these facts to members of the Board."

Mr. Hoar asked if the counsel had access to that affidavit before filing their briefs. Gov. Wells said he thought they did. Mr. Hoar—Was it filed before going into secret session? Mr. Wells—Just before counsel would have had time to examine that affidavit, if he had remained long enough to have reached that parish. He could have had time if he wished it. There was no protest by the white officers in Rapides, because I was sworn in as a man's life to do so. Judge Manning, one of the White Leaguers in the country, made up the Superior's statement. The Sheriff of the parish, a White Leaguer, held on till Dec. 30. They put in a regular affidavit afterward. The Recorder is McEury man. Mr. Marshall asked if Gov. Wells had been assaulted in Rapides. Mr. Wells—I was not assaulted, but my life was threatened. I received a letter from my son-in-law. The letter was read. It advised the Governor to beware; that he would be killed by stealth, and as it was in the discharge of his duty his friends would do with him in protecting him.

Mr. Wells said: Assistant can intimidate me, but my friends dare not fear me. I am not afraid; I could not speak in the parish; I would have been killed; the colored people were my only friends during the war, when I was driven out for my opinions, they waited over and cared for me; I heard no man threaten me; I am 67 years old, and was born in Rapides; was a White Leaguer before the war, but I was sworn in as a man's life to do so after a short time before the war; was a Federal officer; I had a lot of slaves when the war broke out; I owned two plantations, but my very best now; I have acquired no property since I left; could not pay my debts, but may be able to do so if I live long enough; my neighbors treated me very well until the White League was organized; I proposed an amendment to the Constitution in my message as Governor which produced political difficulties; the rioting toward the end has only sprung up since the Kellogg and McEury difficulties.

THE TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA. REPORT BY JUDGE MACKAY ON THE OUTBREAK IN EDGEFIELD—GROSS ABUSES IN THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT THE CAUSE—SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE—RECOMMENDATION THAT THE STATE MILITIA BE DISBANDED AND DISARMED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 26.—Judge T. J. Mackey, who was sent by Gov. Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield County, has made his report, in which he lays the blame chiefly upon the gross abuses in the county government. He declares that no English-speaking people have been subjected to a like infliction since the Boston were the Norman collar. He says officers of the colored militia have been in the habit of calling upon the white militia, and that quarrel arose between white and colored men, and in spite of the fact that the State Constitution gave to the Governor alone the power to call out the militia. He recommends the immediate disbandment and disarming of the militia. It is said that Gov. Chamberlain will act upon this recommendation.